

Listing of the Claims:

1. (Previously presented) A method for manufacturing an electrode layer comprising:

forming one of a positive and negative electrode layer by ejecting droplets of a first electrode ink composition from a first nozzle of an inkjet device onto a base material, the first electrode ink composition including at least one electrode active material in a solvent matrix; and

ejecting droplets of a second electrode ink composition from a second nozzle of the ink jet device onto the base material, the second electrode ink composition including at least one binder material in a solvent matrix wherein said first electrode ink composition and said second electrode ink composition are deposited in combination to form one of a positive electrode and a negative electrode layer.

2. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first electrode ink composition further comprises at least one electroconductive material.

3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the base material is a collector with an electrolyte film.

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first electrode ink composition further comprises at least one surfactant material.

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the surfactant material is at least one of a carboxylic acid system surfactant and an ether-type nonionic surfactant.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 5 wherein the ether-type nonionic surfactant is polyoxyethylene ether type nonionic surfactant.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the surfactant material has an HLB value between 5 and 30.

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the surfactant material is present in the first electrode ink composition in an amount sufficient to provide 0.05-10 wt% in a resulting coating layer with respect to total quantity of the electrode active material in the resulting layer.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the first electrode ink composition is employed to prepare a positive electrode and wherein the electrode active material in the first electrode ink composition is at least one of a Li-Mn oxide compound and a Li-Ni oxide compound.

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein the first electrode ink composition is employed to prepare a negative electrode and wherein the electrode active material is at least one of a crystalline carbon material and a non-crystalline carbon material.

11.- 14. (Canceled).

15. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the first electrode ink composition further comprises:

a surfactant compound; and wherein the at least one electrode active material comprises a particulate electrode active material.

16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the particulate electrode active material has an average grain size between 0.01 μm and 1.0 μm .

17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the first electrode ink composition has a total solids content between 5 wt% and 30wt% based on total first electrode ink composition.

18. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15 wherein the surfactant compound is present in an amount between 0.1 wt% and 5.0 wt% based on total first electrode ink composition.